BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, October 8, 1862.

T. C. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise TWO DOLLARS will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

BEAVER DRUG STORE,
Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few, always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

Orphan's Court Sale of valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, of Beaver county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, or out-cry, on the premises, on

Saturday Oct. 25th, 1862,

at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following real estate of [illegible] under Gibb, dec'd., situate in Hanover township, Beaver co., bounded on the North by lands of John Gibb's heirs, on the East by lands of John William's heirs, on the South by lands of Henry Lance and West by lands of John Garren. Containing about ninety acres—about 50 acres cleared and well cultivated. A good hewed Log Dwelling House on the premises.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale by the Court, the balance of purchase money, in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest thereon, from the same time.

For further information inquire of David Anderson, Adm'r.

By order of Court.

A. G. McCREARY.

Beaver, Sept. 24, '62 Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also all persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As it has become my duty to leave home for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will find Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son James at the yard.

[illegible]

Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around; saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES K. CALHOUN.

june11,3t

Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the [illegible] Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, to the estate of David Minis, Jr. M. D., dec'd., late of Beaver Borough tp., in said county, to [illegible] residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make authentication and present their claims

to the undersigned. NIEL AGNEW,

Administrator.

april 12

Experience of an Invalid.

Confessor

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mar26ly.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL HANNA, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JOS. SHARP,
JOS. D. HANNA,
Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MICHAEL RAMBO, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JACOB FRONK.

sep24. Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandise, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND,

New Brighton, May 10, 1862.

Stray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug.21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.

MACKERAL, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S

CARBON OIL, 85 cents per gallon, at HENRY'S.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 38--No. 41. Beaver, Wednesday, October 8, 1862. Established 1818.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 60 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Politics and other Notices of a public nature, free.

We are Coming, Father Jefferson

BY HIRAM R. GRIFFITH.

We are coming, Father Jefferson—not as we went away,
Two hundred thousand stout and strong, all eager for the fray—
From the Potomac's winding stream, and Maryland's loyal land.
We are coming, Father Jefferson, a whipped and used up band.
We are coming, Father Jefferson, some twenty thousand less,
A sad mistake you made, dear dad, although you did your best,
For Maryland loves her country, and you were misinformed—
We're coming Father Jefferson, seeking shelter from the storm.
We are coming, Father Jefferson, to get away from "Mack,"
He's close upon our rear, dear dad, we hear his rifles crack.
He has whipped our greatest Generals, and we're coming sadly home,
With tearful eyes we're looking for old Richmond's sunny domes.
We are coming Father Jefferson, see that the way is clear,
We are fearful that young Sigel is ahead with "Larger Bier,"
We fear that grim old Heintzelman is close upon our track,
We are coming, Father Jefferson, if we only can get back.

Letter from Parkton, Md.

PARKTON, Md, Sept. 19, '62.

EDITOR ARGUS: *Dear Sir:*—After a little more than three weeks of camp life, I now commence the task of redeeming a promise which I made before I left Beaver county, to my friends in general, and also to many of my congregation; and that promise was this: to let them know, through the columns of your paper, in regard to our whereabouts; and, indeed, this appears to be the only way by which I can accommodate my numerous friends, for it will be impossible for me to keep up a correspondence with every one who requested a letter from me when I left. The friends in Beaver county, and especially about Hookstown, will feel much interest in the welfare of those who left that village and neighborhood. Fathers and mothers will be anxious to know of the health and welfare of their sons; sisters will rejoice to hear of the well-doing of their brothers; wives will anxiously await the tidings which [illegible] be sent to friends at home, by friends here, it will be my object to give you some general items of information in regard to our doings. Our regiment is now complete. It is called the 140th P. V. Our company is letter H, a thing we decided by *Lo.* Some of my good friends may think when they read this that it was a violation of the Third Commandment to decide by lot the letter by which each company should be designated. In the battle the letters by which the company is known, decides its position. The letter A is post of peculiar honor as well as comparative safety, as I understand it, when engaged in the battle; so we all had a desire to place our men in a favorable position. We all wanted the letter A, but as there is but one letter A in the alphabet we knew that ten of us could not be accommodated; and knowing that the lives of our men in ordinary circumstances depended upon our position in the regiment, and that our position was decided by our letter, we came to the conclusion that we would refer the thing to the providence of God, and He who doeth all things well was pleased to assign to us the letter H. Taking these circumstances all into account you will readily agree with me that we had some reason for referring the whole matter to the decision of the *lot*. Our trip from Hookstown here was very hurried. We left Beaver on the morning of the 1st of September, with the assurance that we would go up to Camp Howe, above Pittsburg, and there remain until we would be formed into a regiment; but instead of that, when at Rochester, we received a telegram to go on to Harrisburg. We stopped in Pittsburg for our supper, took the 8:20 train for Harrisburg, and arrived in Camp Curtin on Tuesday, the 2d of Sept. at 12 o'clock. There we remained one week, together with five or six other regiments. I have nothing to say in favor of Camp Curtin. It is a very unpleasant place to be. During the day we were almost suffocated with the dust, and as it was our first time to lay down on the ground to take our rest and sleep, and in my case when you add the fact that I was hurried away from Beaver, without blanket, quilt, or any of the comforts of camp life, you need not wonder when I tell you that I thought but little of Camp Curtin; and what added a little more gloom to our stay in Harrisburg, five or six of our company were taken to the hospital. Austin Miller, our 1st Lieut., Wm. Calhoun, Straus, T. S. M'Cready and James Hood, were all in the Hospital in Camp Curtin. But I am happy to inform our friends that they are now all well and with us, and all able to discharge duty. On the the evening of the 9th of Sept. we received orders to leave Camp Curtin and go—no person in the regiment, not even the Colonel, knew where. In less than an hour from the time we received orders to march, we had our cooking utensils, haversacks, tents and all packed up—some of it on our backs, and the tents and other heavy utensils in wgaons, and all on the road for the cars, marched about one mile to the railroad, camped out till 4 o'clock in the morning awaiting the arrival of the cars to take us *some place*—some tho't to Chambersburg, others to Baltimore, others to Washington, and from the appearance of many I suppose they thought they that they would be landed right in the battle field. About 4 o'clock a long train of freight cars came along, when we crowded in—some thought that Uncle Sam had but little courtesy or feeling of humanity to dare put the Beaver boys in a car in which the inferior animals were transported. However, we packed ourselves in as well as we could, and tried to feel as contented as possible. In the morning we found ourselves on the Northern Central Railroad, on our way towards Washington City. About 9 o'clock we arrived at Parkton, Md., about 28 miles from Baltimore; there we were ordered to stop. We pitched our tents, and christened our camp after the great statesman, SEWARD. Parkton is a little village situated on the Northern Central Rail-road from Harrisburg to Baltimore; it is made up of three or four houses—one hotel, one store, a few dwelling houses and an old church. It is surrounded by rather a poor country. The farms are very large and much out of order. There are a few slaves in the neighborhood; those who own them are with a few exceptions, I am told, secessionists. Those who never owned slaves are apparently as loyal as the citizens of Pennsylvania, and many of them far more loyal than many of the sympathisers with slavery which we find in many of our congregations where we most expect loyal men. But such is poor human nature—men are blind to their best interest. We are now within about 40 miles of Frederick. During the whole of last Saturday and Sabbath we could hear the roaring of the cannon. * * * Maryland is all excitement. Was it not that we are engaged in a good cause my hope would by times give away to despair, but the fact that we have Right on our side, we may confidently expect the God of Battles to smile upon us and bring us out of this conflict safely. By times the cloud is very dark, but we hope in God that there is light on the other side.

After these wars and rumors of war, [illegible] ascend upon nations as He reigns in Heaven.

We are expecting every day to hear the order to move onward towards the seat of war. Hope we will be protected by the mighty God of Jacob. The health of our regiment is verry good at present. Mr. Custer a member of my congregation, at Tomlison's run, while on guard the other night accidentally shot himself on the leg. The ball passed through his leg a little above the ankle, injuring the bone slightly. He is well cared for and will soon be able for duty again. We have had no deaths yet in our regiment, and all are in good spirits, and apparently eager to meet the enemy in the neld.

MARCUS ORMOND.

ENON, Pa. Sept. 30th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The "Ladies' Union Aid Association" of this place gave a public dinner to-day, in the Grove for the benefit of the soldiers. Notwithstanding the hard times, dry weather, &c., the affair was a complete success. Prof. Mills, with his usual facility for attracting everybody around him, arousing everybody and making everybody feel good, took the stand and called for three cheers for the Union and three for the President of the United States. They were given with enthusiasm. The meeting was then organized by appointing Mr. Peter Crowl President and W. S. Young, Esq., Secretary. Rev. Eaton being called upon addressed the Throne of Grace in a fervent prayer, after which Rev. Borbage read the report of the Society—showing what had been so far accomplished. The Rev. W. B. Watkins of Brighton was then introduced and proceeded to deliver an able and eloquent address which was listened to with marked attention.—Music came next in order. R. M. Martin, assisted by Mr. Green on the melodian and Mr. Donalson on the bass viol and several sweet toned ladies, made the welkin ring with such music as charms the soul.

Prof. Mills again took the stand and made a short spicy, speech as introductory to raising money. The ladies did not sell their dinner, but depended upon the liberality of the people for a sufficient *quid pro quo*. And nobly did the people respond. One hundred and five dollars and sixty nine cents was raised in a few minutes.—Considering the size of crowd this was beyond expectation. But dinner was ready and not more so than were the people. They "changed their base" to the table, and partook of a sumptuous and well-prepared dinner. Re-assembling at the stand they were entertained by music, a short speech from Capt. Lowry and the concluding address by Rev. Sam'l Patterson of Darlington. Altogether the enterprise was characterized by a spirit of patriotism and noble devotion to the cause. Let it be remembered that the woman are helping to fight for the Union. PETER CROWL, Pres't.

WILLIAM S. YOUNG, Sec'y.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

COLONEL BAKER AND ELLEN LE CLERE.

When Colonel Baker's California regiment arrived first in Philadelphia from their camp in New York, it was halted after a short street parade.—Arms were stacked and the hot and wearied heroes allowed several hours to rest, as the day was intensely oppressive. It is a well-known fact that the California regiment was composed, with but few exceptions, of Philadelphians, a number of whom the author was well acquainted with. Seeing so many familiar faces, I asked if there were any Californians at all in the regiment, and in answer was introduced to a fine, manly looking fellow, who was pushing his way past, at the moment. With him I had a very long and pleasant conversation, during which I learned that his father had known Colonel Baker when a poor friendless young man, and had it in his power to do him some acts of kindness for which the grateful hero had subsequently repaid him. The son, whose name is Stees, or Stetson, or something like that, happening to be in Philadelphia, and almost adoring Baker, was among the foremost to join his father's benefactor when the latter announced his intention of taking the field. Upon the departure of the regiment a day or two later, I bade the Californian good-bye, and heard no more from him until recently, when happening to have business at the Post Office, we again met. Of course, after the usual salutions, the conversation naturally turned upon the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff.

And with tears in his eyes the noble fellow related to me the particulars of the fight, from the moment the troops were thrown across the Potomac till Baker fell, and the shrill bugle notes ordered a retreat.

"But," said he, at this point of the narration, "you talk about romances and fiction; there's a little incident connected with Colonel Baker and the battle, that seems beyond belief, but it is true, nevertheless. The fight had reached the point where the enemy began to leave cover and come down on us pretty heavily, and our lines were shaking and wavering, and gradualy falling back. Just then Colonel Baker, who had been helping to serve a couple of howitzers, saw the critical condition of affairs and sprang forward bareheaded from the guns, waving his sword and shouting:

"'Steady, boys! Charge bayonets!' stopped, and the boys bringing up their pieces firm and square, did follow him, I tell you, with a most terrific yell. And in spite of everything, although the Southerners outnumbered us four to one, if Colonel Baker had lived fifteen minutes longer, we would have cleared the field. But unfortunately, at the very moment we were beginning to drive our foes back—and they fought splendidly—our gallant leader, fell, in the midst of a squad of rebels that he was trying to break up. A rebel captain yelled out at this moment:

"'That's Baker, men. Get him.' And the Mississippians made a dash for the body. As they did so, a light built, but beautifully shaped soldier, sprang forward out of the ranks and screamed in a shrill, feminine voice:

"'Save him! save dear Edward!'

"Our men instantly gave a yell, and the moment following a dozen, headed by this private and Captain Beriel, were fighting hand to hand with the foe over the dead body of our beloved Colonel. The captain at last getting hold of the corpse, bore it back, while the men closing in behind him, effectually prevented the rebels from approaching him. Not one of us, however, fought with the valor or ferocity of the private who was now battling devotedly with the enemy.

"There was a mysterious attachment and curiosity, that I cannot account for, that drew me toward the noble fellow, and I made my way towards him. As I reached his side he fell pierced with a rifle ball. Throwing down my piece, I quickly caught up his prostrate form and hurried away for the river, which providentially I reached unharmed. But, upon coming to the bank, I found it was impossible to get across, and so carrying my charge to a dense thicket, in a piece of poplar woods near by—for the pursuing enemy were shooting us down from the bluffs above—I concealed him and myself from immediate harm.

"His wound was in the left breast, and as I perceived it must soon prove fatal, my efforts were all directed to making him as easy as possible.—Stripping off part of my clothing, I made a pillow for his head, and placing my canteen to his lips, gave him a drink. This relieved him, and looking thankfully up in my face, he said:

"'God bless you for your kindness.'

"Then, after a short pause, during which he lay as one asleep, he said in altered tones—in fact the sweetest voice I ever heard.

"'Conrade, I am dying; but before I go I wish to confide to you my strange story. I am not as I seem.—I am a female, and my name is Ellen LeClare. Many years ago, when Col. Baker lived in Illinois, I saw him by chance and fell in love with him.—But for a long time I dared not make known to him personally my passion for him; for, although educated and handsome, I was an outcast from society.

"'At last my love passed all bounds, and so one evening, as he was walking out alone, I accosted him and made known my feelings, at the same time who I was, and alas! what I was. If I loved him before that night, however, I loved him tenfold more dearly after that first and final interview.—After listening to me and gaining from me my history, he said:

"'Alas! my poor child, that you come to this. Go and try to do better.'

"'And slipping some money into my hand, he turned and left me standing, bewildered with surprise and admiration of his noble and unusual virtue. Finally, however, I awoke from my reverie, and dashing the money he had given me into the street, I hastened to my wretched home, and wept till morning. When I awoke, I resolved to do as he had advised me, and from that day to the present I have been pure, though I never deemed myself worthy to address him again. Upon his going to Mexico, I followed him in the disguise of a soldier, tended on him through the whole campaign, and still followed him on his return.—And since then there has never passed a day, let him be where he would, on the Atlantic or the Pacific shore, that I have not looked upon him with my eyes, although he has forgotten all about the out-cast Magdalene, who has for many a year loved him dearly, but secretly; for since our first meeting I have always avoided recognition by him.

"'This afternoon I saw him sink to his glorious gory bed, and I can die in peace. Oh! I loved him better than I loved my own poor sinful soul.

'Oh, Edward! would to God I had known you ere the blight of vice had fallen upon me, then I would always have been good and pure. But Christ has washed me of my impurity, and I shall meet you soon now, Edward, dear Edward!'

"The dying speaker, as a bright gleam shot from her beautiful eyes, stretched out her arms, as though she saw the shadowy spirit of the departed man. The effort, however, was her last; with a gurgling groan, a crimson tide burst from her mouth, bearing with it into eternity her redeemed and loving soul.

'For some time, despite the danger of being discovered, her strange history lay heavily on my heart, but at last, thought I, who could help loving Colonel Baker, for he was the noblest man I ever knew!

"About midnight I procured with much peril, a spade, and going to the thicket where the fair heroine lay, I dug her a grave. About her neck was a peculiar woven guard, to the end of which was attached something that was concealed in her bosom—Curiosity led me to draw this forth, and I found it to be a little plain, gold medallion, containing a likeness of Col. Baker. Reverently I returned the valued trinket to the cold, quiet breast of the owner, and then wrapping the light from of Ellen LeClere in my own blue overcoat, I pressed a kiss upon the marble forehead, laid the hallowed body gently in the grave, and covered it nicely with the damp clod.

"If you ever go down the Potomac," continued the narrator, with much feeling, 'stop on the right bank opposite Harrison's Island, and a little way from the north side of a poplar woods you will no doubt see the grave mound.

'Just as I had completed my mournful story," continued Stetson, after a pause, "several balls whistled close above me, warning me that the enemy were sullenly keeping up their murderous fire. I hastened to the river, swam to the other side, and thus escaped to relate the narrative I have just told you."

☞ A "sucker's" idea of soundness is aptly illustrated in the remark of an old bee hunter in one of the Egyptian counties. The "times were the topic of conversation and the soundness of the various Illinois banks was under discussion. Among these is the Gaston Bank, owned by Smith, a popular man anjong the "copperas-breeches thereabouts.

"Is Smith sound?" inquired one of the party.

Uncle Milt, an old pioneer, taking his pipe from a hole in his face like a slit in a side of sole-leather, broke out:

"Sound! Smith sound! Well, he is. He never wur sick in his life, weighs more than 180, voted fur Duglis, and believes in immersion—*sure!* I call that sound—*some!*

AN IRISH NAME FOR A YANKEE MAN-OF-WAR.—The workmen of the Brooklyn navy-yard, a large proportion of whom are Irish, are delighted at a late act of Secretary Welles. One of the vessels now in course of construction at the yard, under the supervision of Mr. Delano, is to be called the "Shamrock." The Irish workmen declare that Mr. Lincoln "should man her with Irishmen and send her after the 290." It is quite certain that if an Irish naval frigate were wanted, and a regular navy built man-of-war called the Shamrock made flag-ship, no drafting would be required to provide a crew in Brooklyn

Terrible Scene at Sea.

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR FROM THE GOLDEN GATE.

Mr. A. Bates, a steerage passenger on board the California steamer Golden Gate, furnishes a San Francisco paper with the following interesting narrative of the scenes on board that vessel when she was burned at sea:

"The day was very warm, and I was sitting on deck forward. This was about half past four o'clock in the afternoon; all was quiet. I suddenly saw smoke issuing from the deck, about midships, and near the smoke stack. I watched it a moment, when, becoming convinced there was a fire, I cried out. Just at this moment others saw the smoke too, and we all rushed towards the pumps or brakes, forward, which were chiefly used for cleaning the deck.

"We used the pumps as best we could. We took turns, worked a few minutes, when, seeing it would do no good, I went forward, and had no life preservers, for they were in the boats behind, and no one could go through the fire after them. In about five minutes from the time I saw the smoke the flames burst through the decks.—It seemed as if the means for extinguishing a fire had been neglected, for the pumps would not work.

"The flames kept coming forward every moment, and all pressed still closer to the bows. Ropes were now attached to the vessel and thrown over the sides, to hold on to. Some were so frightened that the moment the fire came near them they plunged widly overboard, and were drowned. Others climbed over, and held on to ropes as they could. They got exhausted and dropped off, singly and in pairs, and were lost.

"There were ten boats aboard—enough to save every soul on board—but only three of them could be got out. Two of these, loaded chiefly with the crew, got safely to the shore. The other sailed away for Manzanilla, and has not been heard from. The men that got into the boats leaped overboard, and were picked up. The officers seemed to do very well, and the men were not insubordinate, but appeared to obey orders and work well.

"I secured a rope and determined to stay aboard to the last moment, had about my waist a belt with some money; but a large sum which I had in my trunks was lost.

"While thus standing at the bows, grasping my rope, continued Mr. Bates, a little girl, a lovely child of about eight years of age came up to me and asked me to save her. Her name was Addie Manchester, and her father lives in San Francisco. She said:

"'O, minter, can you swim?'

"I told her I could. She begged me so hard to save her that I determined to try to do so anyhow. I told her I would try to save her if she would do just as I told her. She said:

"'I will do just as you tell me.—Save me, do, please—I don't want to be drowned.'

"I showed her how to act—to get on my back and grasp me tightly, but that she must not choke me. She promised to do just as I told her.—She was quite cool. Just as the fire got up to us the vessel struck the bar. I got over taking Addie with me.—She held on to me tight, as I told her to do. I struck for the beach, not far off. The breakers ran very high. I got past the first one in safety with my burden. I got past the second one also. After I passed the third one, I found that Addie was gone. I turned round and saw her going down behind me. A man on a plank, who was passing, grasped her by the hair and pulled her on his plank. I saw she was safer than with me, so I continued on, and was dragged on the beach. I lay on the beach insensible for about half an hour. When I came to I saw Addie. She was lively.

"I dug a hole in the sand to keep warm in. We buried the dead each in a separate grove, which we scraped out with our hands and peices of board.

"Next morning we travelled inland. About five miles off we reached a spring. Here we rested. Some of our party then started across the mountain to reach Manzanilla; others, including myself were to remain until assistance reached us. We had nothing to eat. That afternoon, and after our friends had left us, the St. Louis came along and took us aboard."

☞ An Englishman boasting to an Irisman that porter was meat and drink, soon after became very drunk, and returning home fell into a ditch, where Pat discovering him, exclaimed:—

"An' faith an' you said it was mate and drink to ye; and by me soul it's a much better thing, for it's washin' and lodgin too."

THE U. S NAVY.—The United States Navy is now, or very soon will be, composed of more than 320 vessels of war, which a large proportion are iron-clad gunboats. So far as the Ohio and Mississippi are concerned, there are about twenty-five gunboats ready for service in those rivers.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A WEDDING IN WAR.

The following is a capital sketch from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher, who attended the wedding he describes, in a New England village:

A young soldier, just going to the wars, meant to give to his girl the right to come to him should he be sick or wounded. To-morrow he leaves. To-night they must be married. To Mr. Frank Brinsmade's we posted. How came it to be here? The young volunteer had got his "certificate" of the town-clerk, and he had stepped across the street and told our friend that the brave soldier was hunting for a minister. Just then, in stout, coarse, soldier's blue, came the man, and his flower by his side. By one of those generous sympathies that seize good people, out ran a noble woman to invite them to stop, and be married there; and as several connected families were gathered there for an evening's singing, there were a score of maidens ready to greet the bride, and many men to welcome the bridegroom. No one had ever seen the parties, or knew aught of them. It was enough that the man was going to fight for the old flag. We looked in their faces, and were satisfied. The rooms were thronged. The service proceeded and closed. Then some one, unbidden, but moved to do it, began to sing, "Guide me, O, thou great Jehovah," all joined. Then "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" were added. Flowers were brought in for the young wife—white day-lillies and geranium leaves. The dear, venerable mother of the neighborhood and circle sat by the pale and pretty child-wife, giving her good cheer and comfort. Little remembrancers were sought out for the guests, and an enthusiasm of kindness filled the hours. Thus two strangers, at twilight, came riding into the town, seeking a solitary wedding, in order that on the morrow, he going to war, she might have a right to wear his name. They were stopped, caught out of their vehicle, borne into a refined home, surrounded with scores of loving hearts, all delicately offering service and making them a wedding that, for glow and joy and gladness, few even of those most favored, can give their own children.

Well, we have heard that New England people were cold, without enthusiasm or hospitality!

[illegible] hymn. So they departed [illegible] pulsations of song, and receded from our sight. The West glowed very faintly. The stars were thick. The day was done, and so was our stay at the goodly town of Washington!

THE HANG OF IT.—Old Judge S., a considerable farmer in Vermont, bought a new scythe for his son Jim, and set him to work in the meadow with the rest of the haymakers.

"It don't work right," said Jim to the honored "parient" after a clip or two.

"What is the matter with it," enquired the Judge.

"It don't hang right on the snaith," said Jim, stopping to adjust the scythe anew.

Scythes often plague the mowers in this way, at first, and Jim's scythe was particularly obstinate. So the old gentleman tinkered over and over again.

"It don't hang any better," said Jim plaintively.

"Then hang it to suit yourself," said the Judge.

"So I will," said Jim—and *hanging the scythe on the tree*, he lazily retired from the field.

The "parient" was slightly astonished but he let him went."

A BROTHER OF MRS. LINCOLN IN CONGRESS.—J. S. Bl Todd, who has been elected delegate in Congress from the new territory of Dacotah, is a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, and a graduate of West Point in 1861. He resigned his position in the army a few years ago, and took up a residence in Dacotah, from which territory he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers on the 19th of September, 1861. He has been most of the time in command in Northern Missouri.

SOLDIERS VOTING OUT OF THEIR STATE.—The Iowa Legislature convened on the 3d ult. In the House the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be requested to prepare and report a bill to this House, at their earliest convenience, so amending the laws as to permit citizens of the State of Iowa in the military service of the United States to vote wherever they may be in the United States, the same as though they were at their usual place of residence.

☞ Gen. John Cochrane is of the opinion that when the Rebel army fled from Antietam they were quite demoralized, and had our Generals known their condition they might easily have routed them entirely; yet there were good and sufficient reasons for not hastily following them up.—Gen. C. says he finds no dissatisfaction in the army at the Emancipation Proclamation, and his observations are up to the present time. The Rebels are enforcing the Conscription Act with rigid severity, not only in the entirely Rebel States, but in Kentucky

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, October 8, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

People's Union State Ticket

For Auditor-General,

HON. THO'S. E. COCHRAN

OF YORK COUNTY.

For Surveyor-General,

WILLIAM S. ROSS,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

County Ticket.

Congress.

JOHN W. WALLACE, Lawrence co.

State Senate.

CHARLES McCANDLESS, Butler.

Assembly.

WM. HENRY, Fallston.

ISAIAH WHITE, Lawrence.

Associate Judge.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Beaver.

Commissioner.

WILLIAM BARNES, Bridgewater

Poor House Director.

SAM'L WILSON, South Beaver.

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver.

County Auditor.

WM. CHANEY, Ohio tp.

Trustees of Academy.

JAMES ALLISON, Beaver.

HENRY RICE, Beaver.

Republican and Union Headquarters.

The Republican and Union Headquarters will be held at the Beaver Hotel on next Tuesday night. Persons bringing in returns from the different townships, will call at the above-named place.

☞ We call attention to the communication in our paper of this week signed "A SON OF A UNITED IRISHMAN." It is written by a gentleman who has heretofore been a prominent member of the Democratic party. We also call especial attention to the communication signed "E PLURIBUS UNUM." This, also, was written by a leading Democrat of this county; but who is loyal and true to the Constitution and the Union, and who now for the sake of the Union and our glorious flag will support the Republican and Union ticket. Let other loyal Democrats go and do likewise.

Voters of Beaver County!

...throw this government? Were they not supporters of J. C. Breckinridge for the Presidency? Who are now opposing the Republican and People's Party at the North and opposing the Administration in putting down this Rebellion? Did they not support John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency? How many of them will support his policy on next Tuesday? Let loyal men beware, and rally to the Polls on next Tuesday.

Our Candidate for State Senate.

Charles M'Candless, Esq., Union candidate for State Senator, in the district composed of Beaver and Butler counties, was in our town on Thursday and Friday last. Mr. M'C. is a gentleman of ability, and will represent the views and wishes of the loyal Union people of the District. He should receive the cordial support of all Union men, not only from the fact of his views and sentiments, but also because it is of the utmost importance that such a man be elected to cast the vote of this Senatorial District for a United States Senator, as the term of the Hon. David Wilmot expires this winter, and must be filled.

Let every voter be sure that his ballot for State Senator contains the name of CHARLES M'CANDLESS.

VOTERS OF BEAVER COUNTY!

Do you wish to see this rebellion against this great Government put down? This glorious Government! given to us by our fathers! bought by their Good and treasure and given to us as a legacy! Shall we prove ourselves worthy sons of noble sires?—Do you wish to see this unholy war ended? If you do go to the polls on next Tuesday, vote the Republican and People's ticket, and see that your loyal neighbors go.

Leave your ploughs, your fields, your firesides and beds and sound the alarm! Your enemies are beseiging you all around, and we warn you that you must awake and strike before it is too late! Have you nothing at stake? Are you willing that our country shall be desolated and that this war shall continue for years to come? We answer, NO! Then go to the ballot box and cast your vote for Freedom and the Union, and for crushing out this rebellion and ending the war.

CONGRESS.

We have in this district two candidates for Congress, representing different phases of politics—Hon. John W. Wallace and Hon. Jesse Lazear. The former was elected two years ago as a Republican, and is therefore a member of the present House; the latter is also a member of the present House, having been elected two years ago as an ultra Democrat.

These two gentlemen have been, by the re-districting of the State, under the apportionment law, thrown together, and we have now a fair chance of judging each by his course last winter. They have placed themselves upon the record so that there can be no escape for either.

Now what is the position of the Hon. Jesse Lazear? Look at his course during the last Congress! Even the *Star*, by its own showing, convicts him. We need look no further than the efforts of his own organ to condemn him. He there stands in that sheet self-convicted of semi-disloyalty. He is there proclaimed with unblushing audacity as more in love with slavery than for the Union.

Of one thing any man can assure himself. Look around you and see the men who are the loudest in their advocacy of Gen. Lazear. Do you not see men who have been more than suspected of disloyalty, anxious for his election? We venture this assertion and challenge the *Star* to contradict it: Every man in this district who is secretly and at heart in sympathy with the cause of the rebels, is open-mouth for Gen. Lazear. Every man who at the outbreak of the war was opposed to coercion (and there are some in this town, too) is now an advocate of Gen. Lazear. Every man who could find an excuse for the robbery of Floyd, the hypocracy of Howell Cobb, or the recreancy of Thompson, of Mississippi, will walk up to the polls and go plump for Gen. Lazear. Every man who attempted to palliate the crime of the Southern rebels at the time they were threatening secession, will vote heart and soul for Gen. Lazear. Every man who threatened, in case of a war by Lincoln for the "subjugation of our Southern brethren," that those who went to that war, would leave a foe behind as fierce as that they went to meet (and there are some in Beaver county), is violently in favor of Gen. Lazear. Every man who, at the time of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, cried the "violation of the Constitution," is a fast friend to Gen. Lazear. Finally, every man who has ten curses for the Abolitionists to one for the rebels, is operating with all his power for Gen. Lazear.

Reader, do you know, in your locality, any men who are always grumbling at the acts of the administration; who growl about this abolition war; who are particularly down on Fremont, Hunter, Banks, or any General who may be suspected of being opposed to slavery; who are continually fretting lest the "niggers" may be let loose upon us here in the North; who deeply and doubly curse and obsecrate Chase and Seward, but draw in very mild on Jeff Davis & Co. If you do, we venture that every man of them is ardent and enthusiastic in the support of Hon. Jesse Lazear. In fine, any men who are looked upon by their neighbors as but little better than rebels, are going it blind for Hon. Jesse Lazear.

These are the men who are running the Lazear machine this fall. True, they have "roped in some," who like the editor of the *Star*, were right in the outset of the war, but whose partisan prejudices have overcome their conciousness; but the active engineers of the Congressional campaign are such as we have described. They hope by the aid of unsuspecting democrats to carry the Congress and paralyse the Administration. Shall they be permitted to do it? Shall they steal a march upon us? Let every man who feels that this Union is worth preserving, that the rebellion should be crushed, answer the question by depositing his vote for JOHN W. WALLACE, who is an honest man, an upright and faithful representative; who is in favor of the Government; who desires the success of our arms; who, in Congress, was always found on the side of the Executive, upholding his hands, ready to assist by his vote and countenance every act calculated to give strength to the Government, and always heartily endorsing every measure calculated to weaken and overthrow the rebellion.

Sad; sad, indeed will be the reflection of that man, who, by his apathy or neglect suffers the election of such a man as Jesse Lazear, when by his exertions he might have secured that of such a man as JOHN W. WALLACE.

NEXT TUESDAY.

We have before us an important election—none more so, to our mind, since the organization of the Government. It is not our purpose to make a partizan appeal to voters in the present condition of public affairs; but rising above Party, our appeal is for the Union, for the Constitution and the Laws—all of which are assailed by acts of blood of Southern conspirators, whose conduct is excused or justified more or less openly by Breckinridge sympathisers in the North. As Republicans, our party Convention call of last May was withdrawn, and so modified that all loyal men—all true friends of the Union—could unite with us in upholding the cause of our common country at the polls, as well as in the field. An issue has been forced upon us here in the North, in which no loyal man can mistake his duty, and our appeal is to those to be up and doing for the contest which is just at hand.

Our platform is to sustain the government in this its time of peril—to make every effort to encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of those charged with the management of public affairs, as well as the Generals in the field, and the hosts of brave and patriotic men, including those very near and dear to us, who have made and are making every effort to crush this formidable and wicked rebellion.

If any man is in doubt as to his duty, and hesitates to accept the advice of friends, let him, if he would prefer it, take counsel of his enemies. As the case is made up by Francis W. Hughes, and the Breckinridge leaders in Pennsylvania, how would he have him vote? What advice would he expect from Floyd, Mason, Breckinridge, and the rest of the conspirators, against Liberty and Law? Does any one doubt that these would vastly prefer the success of the Breckinridge ticket in this and other Northern States. Think of it, ye who have sons and brothers in the army!—Think of it, friends of the Union!—Can you hesitate to give all your aid and influence in such way that your brethren in arms shall be directly encouraged in their patriotic labors and sufferings?

Whilst our brave men are giving their energies, their blood: and some their lives in the field, shall we by inaction or indifference permit our opponents to gain a triumph, the direct and inevitable tendency of which would be to encourage rebellion and...

Let the people arouse to the importance of the contest. Let no one think his vote may not be needed, but, standing together, with one heart and purpose, make every effort to sustain the Union cause and the Union candidates in Pennsylvania.

Voters of the 24th District,

We have an important duty before us.

Voters of the 24th District! John W. Wallace is the loyal and war candidate for Congress.

Voters of the 24th District! If you are in favor of upholding the Government and sustaining the Constitution and the Laws, and do not sympathise with treason, vote for John W. Wallace.

Voters of the 24th District! If you wish to see the country, your homes, your propertry and your lives saved, vote for John W. Wallace.

Voters of the 24th District! If you wish to crush out this unholy rebellion and to aid the army now battling for your rights, vote for John W. Wallace.

Recollect—That Jesse Lazear is the candidate of the Breckinridgers, and of those who aid Treason.

Recollect—That every man who sympathises with Jeff. Davis & Co. will vote for Jesse Lazear.

Recollect—That the election of Wallace and the defeat of Lazear, will be a rebuke to the whole rebel host.

Recollect these and vote for John W. Wallace for Congress.

If you wish to uphold the Government, support the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, and crush out Rebellion, vote for Charles M'Candless for Senate, and for William Henry and Isaiah White for Assembly. If you wish to do this, vote the whole Republican and People's Ticket, which you will find at the head of our columns.

HARRISBURG Oct. 6.—Information has been received at the Military Department at Harrisburg, that in many instances aliens have been exempted from the draft because they were not citizens, and immediately thereafter they have filed their naturalization papers, and thus become liable to military duty. The postponement of the draft gives the commissioners time to correct this, and they will be instructed to add to the enrollment the names of those persons naturalized since the examinations were held and hold them subject to military duty. The commissioners will hear their claims to exemption on other grounds before the draft is made.

THE ELECTION.

On NEXT TUESDAY the people will be again called upon to speak through the ballot box. Each annual election is of great importance; but never within our recollection—never in the history of this great country, has there been an election held of so vast and transcendant importance as that to be held on next Tuesday.

We are in the midst of perilous and terrible times. War! horrid war, is in our midst! Devastation and destruction stares us in the face! Many of our friends most dear have fallen in this contest for freedom and the right—in this contest for our great and glorious country, in this struggle for the Stars and Stripes that have so long waved over the land of the free and the home of the brave. We still have brothers, sons and friends struggling to uphold the Constitution and the Laws—men who are fighting as men never before fought, to quell this gigantic, unprovoked and wicked rebellion; and they cry to us for help on the 2d Tuesday of October. Parties or men are of but little account in times like these. The people must decide at the coming election whether this nation must survive or perish.—Her life or death weighs in the ballance, and it is for the voters on the 2d Tuesday of October, to settle the scale—to decide the fate of this once great and glorious country so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. You must decide whether this American Republic shall end in shame! Shall it be? Has all this blood been shed in vain? Shall we now yield to those in the North who sympathize with treason and who are ready to sacrifice the country upon the altar of slavery. Shall we yield to that unpatriotic faction, led on by men who were parties and privies to this treason from the beginning, and who set on foot this damnable rebellion? Shall we let the supporters of that infamous traitor, John C. Breckenridge, rule this country? Shall they, by their devilish craft, while the attention of loyal men is turned to the battle field be allowed to triumph at the coming election? Is it not time that all loyal men should awake to a sense of their danger and see the designs of our enemies at home, who, if they are allowed to succeed, will hand us over, bound hand and foot, to the enemy.

Freemen! we call upon you to arouse! Your homes and your firesides are in danger! It the Breckenridge leaders succeed, they will have surrendered to the enemy. Then we appeal to all loyal men in the name of the Great God, and in the name of our Constitution and our beloved country, and in the name of the old flag which we have so long revered. O may it still wave! we call upon you in the name of those who have died in the defense of their country, and in the name of those who are still battling for all that we hold dear.

If these plotters against our government and our flag should succeed shall we not hear the very bones rattling in the graves of those heroic men who have died for our liberties and our rights, in expressions of utter abhorrence and detestation of their treasonable course, and our negligence in not standing by our country's cause—the great cause for which our fathers so nobly contended.

Then let us again call upon the loyal voters of Beaver county, to go to the polls and vote the Republican and People's ticket. Let us see that all go who are willing to stand by the interests of our bleeding country. See that loyal men are not led astray by treasonable party leaders under pretence of loyalty. If we should never vote again let us vote now. Can't we spend a few days for country before the election in stirring our neighbors out to the polls. If we can't go to battle ourselves, can't we spend a few days at home for the sake of those that have gone to fight for us. Cannot every loyal man spend at least a few hours in going to the polls and casting their votes to sustain those who are fighting our battles. Can you not do it for the sake of ourselves and our children and for all future generations. Let our cry be *rally!* RALLY!! RALLY to the polls, for our country calls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has proposed in an official communication to the President, to fill up the old Pennsylvania regiments upon the following plan:—Ten regiments to be withdrawn and sent to Harrisburg, to this city, or to any other convenient point, to be filled re organized, meanwhile to perform duty on the defense. This done, and the regiments thereby made effective for active duty to have them returned and ten regiments more brought so on, until all are filled and properly reorganized.

For this purpose old companies, when practicable, to be consolidated and new companies added, and the old regiments to have preference over new ones. The Governor asks to have the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps first, and expresses the belief that by this means the old army will be made more speedily and thoroughly effective.

Gov. C also argues that sick and wounded Pennsylvanians may be sent to their State. This is understood to be the desire of several of the Governors who met at Altoona.

End the War!

The Breckinridge leaders constantly appeal to voters to sustain their ticket, in order that there may be a speedy termination of the war. Let us see how this is to be accomplished. There are two ways to reach the desired end: One is to make your ballots and bullets and bayonets act in union—that whilst our brothers and sons are fighting for the Union in the field, we should sustain the Union cause at the ballot-box. The only other mode is *to let the Rebellion triumph*, and this is the end and tendency of Breckinridge success. But still, shall we have peace? Very far from it. The Congress now chosen will not be organized until December a year; and the success of that ticket now would plainly say to the rebel conspirators, "*Fight on, a year or more*, until our Vallandighams and Lazears have control of the popular branch of Congress, when you shall have everything your own way." But shall we then have peace? Far from it. With the two antagonistic principles of *Liberty* and *Slavery*, under separate governments, with an imaginary line of division between them, difficulties would constantly occur, leading to interminable war. The only hope of peace is in the Union, and in the prostration of this monstrous rebellion.

Mr. Lincoln, under Providence, will be President and Commander-in-Chief until March, 1865. The Senate, at least for that time, will harmonize with him on public questions. By arraying the Lower House in antagonism, will we not give the greatest possible encouragement to the enemies of the Union? Unity and energy in the public councils are now indispensible to speedy success. Let the loyal North speak at the Polls in such way as to encourage our armies in the field, and thus alone can we hope for speedy and permanent peace.

Intervention.

In the Foreign correspondence of the New York papers, a few weeks ago, it was stated that in an interview between M. De Thouvenal, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Palmerston, the English Premier, it was agreed to deter intervention in American affairs until after the *autumn election* in this country,—these intermeddlers evidently expecting a reactionary feeling to be manifested in the North to such a degree as to justify their interference in a way to secure the success of rebellion, and with it the destruction of a government [illegible] throughout the world, and a standing rebuke to Kingly and Aristocratic rule. This gives additional significance to the election of next Tuesday. As the voter approaches the polls he should remember that the eyes of the rebellious South, as well as the chronic enemies across the ocean, are upon him in anxious expectation. If he would yield accord to their desires, he will not hesitate to vote the Breckinridge ticket, which would be a vote to lower the Flag of the Union and give direct "aid and comfort" to the enemy. With the issues made up by the Breckinridge leaders, the triumph of that organization at the Polls next Tuesday, would be more disastrous to the Union cause than another Bull Run defeat. Loyal men of Beaver county! see to it at once that nothing is wanting on your part to meet and overcome all the machinations of the enemy. Our friends in the army expect you to do your duty at the Polls. Let no one fail in the present crisis of the country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. October.—A correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat* says that rumors were afloat of heavy firing in the direction of Sarcoxie, Jasper county, Missouri, on Friday.—These rumors were increased by noon. Word was received that a fight had taken place at Sarcoxie. The number of the enemy's force is unknown, and we have not learned the result of the fight.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 men at Cowskin prairie, that General Hindman, with 30,000 men is in Arkansas near the Missouri State line, and that as soon as they join forces they will march directly on St. Louis. All the prisoners taken tell of the rich bounty they are promised when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives needed by the rebel Generals to keep their men together.

☞ In the Virginia Legislature Mr. Collier of Petersburg, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is less consecrated in the United States Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by said proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our midst, therefore

Resolved, That no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offense against the criminal thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned, or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State or putting to death any person, with or without arms, who may be found on our soil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purposes of said proclamation.

(From the New Castle Courant.)

The Votes of Gen. Jesse Lazear and Clement L. Vallandigham.

We observe in a late number of the Waynesburg Messenger, an editorial in which reference is made to the action of the Hon. John W. Wallace during the last session of Congress, and from which we quote the following paragraph.

"We have a single question which we desire to ask of the conservative Republicans of this county, and this Congressional district. Will you vote for Dr. Wallace, who votes against President Lincoln on this subject" (refering to confiscation act) "or for Gen. Lezear who on this as on all other legitimate war questions votes with President Lincoln." We have seldom met with a more unscrupulous falsehood. From a careful examination of the Journal of the House we find that Gen. Lezear, not only opposed every measure of the administration, but we find his vote invariably along with the notorious Vallandigham, and we speak advisedly when we say that on every question of national policy, when he did not *dodge* the vote, that he voted with May, Vallandighan Voorhees &c., whose loyalty is very questionable.

Time will not allow us to take up all the votes which he cast and contrast them with those of Dr. Wallace, but referring to the Journal of the House we notice the following.

On the 13th of July 1861, Francis P. Blair Jr. submitted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas John B. Clark was elected representative in the thirty-seventh Congress from the third Congressional district of the state of Missouri on the first Monday of August in the year 1860; and whereas since that time the said John B. Clark has taken up arms against the Government of the United States, and holds a commission in what is known as the State Guard of Missouri under the rebel Governor of the State, and took part in the engagement at Boonville against the United States forces: Therefore.

Resolved, That John B. Clark has forfeited all right to sit as a representative in the thirty-seventh Congress, and is hereby expelled, and declared to be no longer a member of this House."

On the passage of the resolution

John A. Bingham
Schuyler Colfax
John Covode
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.,

voted in the affirmative.

Henry C. Burnett
JESSE LAZEAR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Daniel W. Voorhees, &c.,

voted in the negative.

Here we find Jesse Lazear voting with Burnett and Vallandigham, refusing to expel a rebel, who was in the field fighting against us. Did that look like sustaining the President?

Dec. 10, 1861, Mr Pendleton denounced the arrest of the traitors the President, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as an usurpation, and moved that the committee of the Judiciary be report to the House; and on that we find the vote stood 26 to 108.

John A. Bingham,
J. K. Morehead,
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.
sustaining the President,
JESSE LAZEAR,
Henry May,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, &c.
denouncing him.

Does that look like backing our friends?

Dec. 11, 1861, the following resolution was offered:

WHEREAS, Major General Halleck, of the Western Department, has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our Army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops, And Whereas said order is cruel and inhuman, and in the judgment of this House, based upon no military necessity, Therefore

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. Halleck to recall said order, or cause it to conform with the practice of the other departments of the army." Mr. Vallandigham moved that the preamble and resolution be laid on the table and on this we find

JESSE LAZEAR
Daniel Voorhees,
Charles A. Wickliffe &c.
sustaining him, and
Justin S. Morrill
Thadeus Stevens
John W. Wallace &c
voting in the negative.

The General was unwilling to allow our army to have the advantage of negro labor in our trenches, so as to permit our poor soldiers to rest after the fatigue of drilling and fighting.

Dec. 20th 1861, Mr. Julian submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to report so amending the fugitive slave law enacted in 1850, as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without satisfactory proof first made that the claimant of such fugitive is loyal to the Government."

On the passage the resolution,

John Covode,
J. K. Morehead,
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.,
voted in the affirmative,
JESSE LAZEAR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Charles A. Wickliffe, &c.,
voted in the negative.

It made no difference to Lazear and Vallandigham whether the owner was a rebel or not.

On February 6th, 1862, when our treasury was exhausted, and the Banks and monied monopolies were trying to take possession of our Government, and when Congress triumphed in the most important contest that our country ever witnessed, in the passage of the Treasury note bill, making notes a legal tender, we find the vote stood 93 to 50.

In the affirmative,
John A. Bingham,
J. K. Morehead,
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.,

In the negative,
JESSE LAZEAR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Daniel W. Voorhees, &c.,

Gen. Lazear we believe is Cashier of the Farmer's and Drover's Bank at Waynesburg, and he proved true to his instincts and stood by his old bank, if the Government should topple and fall to pieces. But the question is and did the people of his district send him to Congress to look after the interests of his bank or the interests of the country in this hour of its trial and danger? We predict that the people of the present district will elect him, on the second Tuesday of Oct., to stay at home and look after his bank, by a handsome majority.

On the final passage of the Homestead Bill, he dodged the vote, but for weeks the bill was staved off, and on those preliminary votes he gave sufficient evidence to indicate where he stood on the question. On December 4th, 1861, Mr. Lovejoy, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was refered the bill of the House to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, reported the same without amendment."

Pending the question of engrossment, he moved the previous question. The question was then put, "Shall the main qestion be now put."

John A. Bingham,
J. K. Morehead,
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.,
voted in the affirmative.
JESSE LAZEAR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Daniel W. Voorhees, &c.,
voted in the negative.

We ask the poor men of this Congressional district to remember this fact, when they go to the polls, and teach Gen. Lazear that the man who would refuse to grant them a homestead on the public domain cannot receive their suffrages.

On the passage of the "bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," passed April 11th, 1862.

John A. Bingham,
John Covode,
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.,
voted in the affirmative.
JESSE LAZEAR,
CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM,
Daniel W Voorhees, &c.,
voted in the negative. Notwithstanding every one of these slave owners were either in the rebel service killing our soldiers, or acting as spies and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Yet Vallandigham and Lazear were too tender-footed to declare that the slaves of those rebels should be free. Congress had the undoubted Constitutional right to pass this act, and all good faith towards those slave owners was cancelled by their disloyalty, leaving out of the question the consideration the shame and disgrace to our boasted land of liberty, to have a slave threshhold of our capitol.

May 26th, 1862, the bill passed confiscating the property of the rebel leaders and on that bill

Schuyler Colfax,
J. K. Morehead,
JOHN W. WALLACE, &c.,
voted in the affirmative, and
JESSE LAZEAR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Daniel W. Voorhees, &c.,
voted together as usual and against the bill. No principle of nation law is better established, than that a nation has a right to sieze and confiscate the property of an enemy. But these patriots, Vallandigham and Lazear, preferring that our loyal people should be taxed to defray the expenses, rather than the property of the rebel leaders should be confiscated—otism, and the country [illegible] hands of such patriots.

We might occupy columns in the detail of the votes in the [illegible] Congress, showing that on all occasions Gen. Lazear froze to the [illegible]ous Vallandigham, but the above will suffice to show the company he kept. And we now ask the voters of this district to ponder the matter well and vote as becomes intelligent freemen, exercising a high political privilege.

We ask you if this looks like sustaining the President in his war policy. We ask you if those are the kind of men, whom you wish to control our army in the field. We ask if our Government is safe in the hands of such quasi friends; we feel sure that your emphatic response will be no. Go then to the polls, every man, who has the welfare of his country at heart and vote for Dr. Walla[illegible] able and efficient member, who has nobly stood by the Government during this trying ordeal and who has generously contributed of his means to relieve the sufferings of our wounded and dying soldiers, while Gen. Lazear refused to give one cent to the Pennsylvania relief association in its efforts to relieve our sick and wounded men who were brought into the hospitals at Washington.

We appeal to the loyal citizens of the district who have sons and brothers in the field fighting the battles of the country to go to the polls without fail and sustain our candidate Dr. Wallace who has so generously and ably stood by you and the Government.

MARRIED—On the 1st inst., by Rev. Joshua Monroe, Mr. C. A. GRIFFIN to Miss JULIET SOMERS, all of Beaver.

We tender the happy couple our thanks for their remembrances of the printer. May the life-barks of the newly-wedded pair float on the stream of time in peace, and the waves of adversity never overtake them.

Farmers! Mechanics! Working-men!!!

I have labored and lived among you for nearly, if not quite, an age interested in all that interested you, of a loyal or of a national character, in all that time; and if any citizen of the county has, in that time, done more to advance your various interests, none had them more earnestly at heart or labored more zealously for them; and though during much of the time, taking an active part and interest in Party Politics, never held directly or indirectly asked for office;—and I now respectfully ask your attention for a short time while we reason to gether upon the present unfortunate state of our Country and interests.

My memory goes back to the time of President Thomas Jefferson's Administration; from which time to the present, with the exception of a short interval during the Administration of that Patriot, James Monroe, Party spirit raged and divided the People, and while under a free Government the people will divide into parties, and while much good may be the consequence, when governed by reason, moderation and patriotism, yet in my judgment *the great curse of our Country has been and is now—Party Spirit.*

I have passed through two wars before this, in which we are now engaged—that of 1812, in which we were engaged with that mighty Power, Great Brittain, and which it is natural to suppose would have united the people as one man to the support of our Government and Country; yet there was then a large Political Party which arrayed itself and members, with all its might their great influence against their own Government in the maintenance and prosecution of the war; although it was declared and waged on a principle interest which was especially theirs, viz: the Commercial; and this has been a reproach to them and their children to this time, and ever will be.

In the Mexican war, you all remember the political influences brought to bear against it and the Administration which carried it in to a successful issue, and the evils which it was contended would flow from it; and you all *now, also know* the great and glorious result which, individuals, the Nation and the industrial interests of the World derived from each of those wars, so opposed in the prosecution by a Party.

"Democrats" and the now so-called "Democratic Party" might take a lesson from those teachings and benefit thereby. The Democratic Party has always professed to be a Party standing upon National and *Democratic principles*: that all power of Government was derived from the people, and that an Administration constitutionally chosen should have and command the support and obedience of the whole people of all parties; and this was in past time not only professed, but I believe practically carried out by it up to 1860. At the present time how is it?

We are again in war for the third time, and as a mere war the greatest and most important any people were ever embarked in, and the most demanding unity and support of men of all Parties of any we were ever before engaged in, ever will or can be: and what do we see?

In 1830 you saw the Democratic party shaken up by its own Delegates for the express purpose of bringing on a War, a Civil War, against the Government of the People and the Foundation of the Union and of Constitutional Government!

Delegates from Western Pennsylvania returned from those broken conventions, proclaiming that no party could be formed upon a Ticket or Platform without they agreed to it, as they could not stand upon it in their constituency in the North, politically or morally! From that forth you saw Democrats, in place and power and in the control of the Party, robbing the U. S. Treasury, your Arsenals, Navy Yards, your Armories, your Arms, and scattering your small Army of soldiers, sending them to the four quarters of the Globe out of your reach, and in every other way weakening you and your Government, calculating to have you powerless for defence, that you could concede all their demands against the Union, or to them *all they asked*—*Slavery*—upon your interests, and in an easy prey in a war with *your equal* to fight with them, they professed to believe you would not attempt; and "whom the gods made them mad," preparatory to their destruction, after having raised large Armies of traitors to fight against their country, and actually upon war upon it. Flag, vilifying in the extreme to all who are, or were of the Union Party to believe that they could have done so but in the hands of the Democrats of the North and them in their war against Government and Democratic institutions. And now with many tens of thousands of Democrats, from good old democratic families, fighting like heroes for the Government and Union against traitors, you see and hear old men making much talk about Democratic Party's boast of *their* Country and making great of Democrat" to oppose the government and its friends in the prosecution of this war; and these men you see at a meeting of the people and in raising soldiers for the war, sympathizing in any way with the enemy in its patriotic *support*. Some of those same men will tell you that they could, in a very few days, raise a Company of Volunteers to join the Army, but won't do it. What argument or reason do they give for this standing back and refusing to raise old party cries?—why, they say nothing but "Abolitionist." And when it is well known that all the "Abolitionists" of Europe and America could never had done so much to abolish slavery as did the burning by themselves of the powder which discharged the first ball against Sanitee; and we Democrats, up to 1860, and ever up to the time of their mad act against Sumter stood by them in their demands, constitutionally made for their rights under the constitution, and were ready and willing to strain that sacred instrument to the utmost extent, *so as not to tear* it, even against our conscience, to carry out in good faith what we supposed to be the spirit, if not the letter, of the contract made by the Fathers. What right then have they, now when they have forced upon us the necessity of taking up arms in defence of all our most sacred Political rights and interests, to call upon any of us, under the "*Constitution*," to save, protect and defend their slave property and interests unharmed? "Abolitionists!" Because our sons in the Army don't fight to send back to them, to stripes and slavery, all their runaway negroes! And this too when it is all *well* with them that *your* property and *all* you have shall be *heavily taxed* as a necessity, to sustain our Government and Army against their assaults! It is a small matter and all right, with these men, that *you, yourselves*, and *your sons* and *brothers*, in defence of your Government, and all that is dear to you against these same negro-masters, *shall be taken, as volunteers* or even by *Draft*. This is all right. This is not being an Abolitionist! You are not a negro:—you are only "mud-sills." This is not "unconstitutional;" but it is so if you *touch* the *slave interest*; or let a negro run free and dont order all the Army to catch and return him to his owner! "But did you not see the Presidents "Abolition" Proclamation?" they ask. Well what objection can a free Democrat now raise against it?—It simply, *for the present*, in this traitorous war against all that is good, leaves the *negro* and his would be *owner* to themselves, and forbids any officer or soldier of ours, taking any part in any contest between them while living in a state of rebellion! Can any freeman, any Pennsylvanian, any Democrat with a shadow of democracy in him, find any cause of quarrel with our good President in this? Surely not. And while our sons and brothers are slaughtered by these traitors by tens of thousands, and their bones lie whitening many battle fields, what shocking nonsense it is in any loyal man to keep talking about "Abolitionists" and the "Constitutional rights" of rebellious slaveholders in the negro as property! Is it not time, I ask you, that we shall strike not only with the *sword—ball* and *bomb*, of our brave sons in the battle field, but that our Government shall under the Military Power of the President, strike blows every where and anywhere that the traitors may be most hurt in their most tender part—that part in which their greatest interest lies, and for which they make this war? I am most decidedly of the opinion that it is full time. They made the war themselves, and I say give them all the consequences of it while they continue to wage it.

Oh! but says these simon pure "Democrats" "let us have peace—blessed peace. This is a dreadful war; put the Democratic party in power and we will soon *negotiate* a peace." What "radge!" Have not the rebels the *whole* power of making peace in their own hands? Can they not on any day not only make peace, but most competely subdue and put down effectually all "Abolition partyism" existing in the country? Certainly they can and without any "Commissioners" or "Treaty." They have simply to *lay down their arms* and *quit fighting* against their Country and Union and *deliver up* to the Government *its traitor leaders*, and *they have peace* and *all* its *blessings again*.

It is also urged upon Democrats and free white laborers that this permitting the slaves from the South to go free will cause the North to be over run with black laborers and break down the rewards of the white laborer, to his impoverishment and ruin.—This is urged to raise your prejudices and feelings against not only the black race, but against the war and your Government in conducting it. There is not a *shadow* of *cause* for *any alarm* on *this ground*. *Nature* and *facts* alike, *prove* it *all* to be *groundless*. The negro by his very *nature* can only *live*, and prosper and be *happy* in a *warm* Southern climate; they only come North because *there, only, can* they be *free*; but make it known to them that they may stay in, or go to Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama—and the South, generally and *be free*, and you will no more *see the negro* in the *cold North* than you will see the *air here filled with swallows* in *December*. I have traveled with, and met in hotels Southern Gentlemen upon their return from Canada, where they had visited the negro in his new home, and they assured me that very many of them would willingly return to their *master* and *slavery* in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., if they could be assured that their master would not sell them down in New Orleans, of which they had a great horror.

The way to become entirely free of the negroes in the North is to permit them to live free in the South.

In this connection there is another very important consideration for free laborers, farmers and their sons, &c. Did you ever think of the cause of Emigrants from beyond the sea, from New England, even the sons of our Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers, when branching out from their fathers, farm to seek a home—always going to the far, cold and unhealthy North Western praries, &c., and even to the shores of the Pacific, and never even thinking of going to the much more healthy climate and every way more desirable country just across the Ohio river or the Pennsylvania State line into Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee or Alabama? What was it that caused them never to think of settling in any one of those states, having the finest climate, soils, locations, &c., to be found any where in our Union, and go so much farther to fare so much worse in every respect? It was because *slavery* existed there, and it was the policy of those Slave States to exclude the "white trash," free laborers: and to have and keep large tracts of land lying wild, in swamps, forests, in any state and condition so that they could have large plantations for the slave-negro and wide spaces between, uninhabited, particularly by free laborers. Permit those States to become *free labor States* and then emigration to the far west will be thro' them to their great benefit as well as to those looking for new homes.

Look to this Farmers and Working men and know the truth and your own and your childrens true interests, and of the slave holders will have war let them take the consequences;—and if we must fight and be in a state of war let us and ours reap all the legitimate benefits of it. We shall have to pay *dear enough for them all*.

But the *Star*, the Western *Star*, of this county, promises to array before you the votes in Congress, the two past sessions, of Hon. J. W. Wallace and Gen. Lazear! I very much wish it would do so; and in the meantime permit me to tell you of a vote which your member, the Hon. J. W. Wallace, did give in Congress, in which your interests were much concerned, and a vote which Gen. Lazear, the Democratic candidate, did not give for your interest. Mighty efforts were made by some thirty or more different cities and localities, in Eastern and Western States, to induce Congress to take prompt action for the location and erection of National Armories and Foundries for the manufacture of large and small guns and munitions of war for Government. Hon. J. K. Morehead took a zealous and active part to secure for his District one or two of these most important works. Hon. Mr. Delano was very active and industrious in his efforts to oppose the erection of any more Armories than that in his District (Springfield) where our only Armory is. Many other members representing other Districts, and other States, were wide awake, using all their influence to secure for their respective Districts the great benefits of one of these National Works. Among all these active, zealous members none were *more active, zealous and untiring* than was your member, Mr. Wallace. He was one of the Committee appointed on motion of J. K. Morehead, to consider and report upon the subject of Armory and Foundry. He attended every meeting of the committee—and there were many. He spared himself in no particular; and avoided no labor to advance and enforce your (the Beaver Falls) claims as the strongest and best for the location of the Armory and Foundry, and did much to shape the Report made by Hon. J. K. Morehead to Congress, after much labor by Gen. Morehead also, and in which eight out of the nine members concurred. Hon. C. Delano only opposing it. When reported, one member could prevent its being taken up by Congress for consideration. This Mr. Delano was always in his seat and ready to do. At a later day in the Session, and in another stage of its progress, a two thirds vote of the House was required to bring it up for consideration. Your member, with the Hon. J. K. Morehead, labored hard and assiduously to canvass the House and get this two thirds vote, knowing that if they could only bring it up before Congress it would pass, as they had a majority in its favor. Massachusetts labored to prevent its being taken up as she wanted no other National Armory than that at Springfield in Mass.; and there was another influence which was opposed to any western Armory, viz: the friends of the re-erection of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, which had been, with many arms and much machinery, destroyed by the Traitors of Virginia themselves. With these influences active against them, the Hon's. J. W. Wallace and J. K. Morehead, when they called a motion to take up the consideration of the Armory and Foundry resolution, were defeated upon the ayes and nays being counted, and found less than two thirds.

Among the ayes you will find the name of your member, J. W. W., and also that of Hon. J. K. M., with a majority of fourteen with them; but among these ayes you will not find the name of the Hon. Gen. Lazear, the candidate of the "Democratic party," asking your votes for Congress, as your Representative against J. W. Wallace!

Among the nayes voting against you on this vote were many of the political friends of the Hon. Gen. Lazear, members from Virginia, Maryland, &c., headed by Governor Wickliffe, the *special friend* of the Hon. Gen. Lazear.

Let *any* vote be shown which *manifests so little consideration or regard* for the *laboring interests* of Beaver county—nay, of the whole District, on the part of the Hon. John W. Wallace as the course of the Hon. Gen. Lazear, on this whole interest, manifests, and I will not expect you to vote for him.

That you may have some little idea of the importance to you and all interests in the valley of the Beaver and Shenango, and this whole district, of this measure in the passage of which the Hon. J. W. W., took so deep an interest, and Gen. Lazear none whatever, allow me to make a short statement of facts: In a Massachusetts' newspaper of a late date, speaking of the Springfield armory and its work, it was stated that seven thousand men were directly and indirectly employed by it. A statement also went through the newspapers a few days ago that one thousand men were employed at Jenks' comparatively small armory at Bridesburg, near Philadelphia, engaged in a contract with the Government in making Springfield rifles.—You perhaps also saw in the papers of the last week, that sixty men had been drafted for the army from the workmen in Colts' pistol armory, where one thousand men are employed in making pistols for Government.

If we had now in operation here, as should be, and which we might have, a National Armory, it would give employment to more workmen and circulate more money among the people than all the workshops and manufactories in the county—and in fact more men in number than all the able bodied men now in the county.

Which of these two gentlemen will you have to represent you?—the one who is called a "Democrat," and *takes no care for your interests*; or the one *whose brothers are in your army*, and who, himself, *labors to support your Government and to promote all your local and National interests*. *It is for you to decide* on the "Second Tuesday. I pray you *consider* and *decide wisely* for *your own future welfare* and for that of *future generations*.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

Adopted Fellow-Citizens:

You and I were members of the Democratic party up to the time, in the year 1860, when disloyal, traitorous Democrats broke up the Party, and in 1861 when *they* made open war upon our Government and Union! We are in *Principle* Democrats still—and ever will be; yet while standing upon the great truths and principles enunciated to the world in that great paper, the Declaration of Independence, and in our glorious Constitution.—They count in vain and without knowing us, who think we will, *now*, when our great Ship of State, which contains all that is dear to us and the Liberties of man is on fire, enkindled by the hands of so-called Democrats—answer the calls of Political Party or partisans and array ourselves in party ranks in opposition to our Government and our Country, now so greatly endangered.

No! we will answer no such call.—Many of us were United Irishmen, or are their sons; and we are United Irishmen yet in support of the Government and the Country which has adopted us so generously.

Many of us hail Germany as our "Fadder-Land" and there sighed and contended in vain—as did our now fellow-citizens in Ireland—for the Liberties and blessings which we were invited here to partake of; and we will answer no partizan call while this war lasts and our liberties and lives are endangered thereby.

Our children and our brothers are now in the field fighting against these traitors to save the soil of our good Pennsylvania from the polution of there tread, and our government and Union from ruin at their insane hands;—and we will not be used by old party calls to weaken the hands of our good President and the Government, which they are laying down their lives to save.

We now know but two Parties,—the *one*, the great *Loyal, National* Party headed and led by our President Abraham Lincoln,—and the *other* or the Party of traitors and *their friends, headed* by that Arch-traitor Jeff. Davis.

Let us proclaim to all such, every where, by our course at the coming Election, that we will only support those who are, open and active supporters of Government and this war, and their call only will we answer.

Dr. John W. Wallace has served you two sessions in Congress—honestly and truly—with industry and marked ability; his brothers are in our Army offering their lives in the battle field for us, while he, the Doctor, is and has been sustaining the President and Government in sustaining them and their brave comrades in the Army.

Wm. Henry you also know; he, like Dr. Wallace, was born and raised in this County. All his interests are embarked with yours; his sons, like Dr. Wallace's brothers, are in the Army, Soldiers. He has served you one term in the Legislature, and, like Dr. Wallace, in Congress, is up to the Jeffersonian Standard, and has proved himself "capable and honest."

You will, I trust, support them both at the coming Election with all your power and influence, and thus again show your love for your Country and "Union," as will your friend,

THE SON OF A UNITED IRISHMAN.

WASINGTON, Oct 5.—Official information has been received here that the rebels under Gens. Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, Miss., but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces, under General Rosecrans are in full pursuit.

CAIRO, October 5.—Glorious news to-day from Corinth! Rebels routed and retreating! Their loss is very heavy. Ours also very large. Gen. Dodge sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell were in command of the rebels who numbered 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for Beaver county, before the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President, and his Associate Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition of Archibald Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Mary Alexander, dec'd, for decree of specific performance of contract with Archibald Gilmore for the conveyance to him of certain real estate situate in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa.

Now, to wit: June 2d, 1862, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Alexander, dec'd, to shew cause why a decree of specific performance of contract with Archibald Gilmore for the conveyance of said real estate should not be made.

September 13th, 1862. Rule continued, and returnable on the second Monday of November next.

A true copy.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

oc8:6.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

I, JOHN ROBERTS,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October Next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house now occupied by Amariah Hendrickson in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Duncan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Fenzel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General Pennsylvania.

One person for Congress of the United States, in conjunction with Washington, Greene, and Lawrence.

One person for State Senator, in conjunction Butler county.

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Associate Judge of Beaver county.

One person for District Attorney of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

One person for County Surveyor of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

Two persons for Trustees of Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the Second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entited to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 3 months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth; or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fradulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock, a. m., to perform those things required by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to sertain congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The Return Judges of the Representative District composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in Beaver, according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, (SEAL) the 8th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

JOHN ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 6, '62.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, May 5, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:55 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:15 A. M.
2:05 P. M.	" "	3:25 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	" "	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:25 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.

J. N. M'CULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

		Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n	Accom.	5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d "	"	6:45 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
Alliance	"	8:45 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
1st Brigh'n	"	12:34 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
2d Brigh'n	"	2:15 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Mail,		2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
1st Express,		12:50 A. M.	2:00 A. M.
2d Express,		6:40 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

		Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester
1st Brigh'n	Accom.	8:50 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
2d Brigh'n	"	11:50 A. M.	1:26 P. M.
Alliance	"	3:00 P. M.	5:05 P. M.
1st Brigh'n	"	4:30 P. M.	6:01 P. M.
2d Brigh'n	"	6:20 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Mail,		7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
1st Express		1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express		12:50 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on WEDNESDAY, 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1862, for confirmation and allowance:

The final account (Real estate) of David M'Callister, acting Executor of the last will of Wm. M'Callister dec'd.

The final account of John Ewing, Esq., Administrator of the estate of James Whitehill, dec'd.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of John M'Cullough Administrator of the estate of Andrew Knox, dec'd.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of Daniel Shafer, Administrator of the estate of William Shafer, dec'd.

The final account of Alexander Noble, Administrator of the estate of Jane Hoge dec'd.

The second and final account of David Graham, surviving Executor of the last will of William Nelson, dec'd.

The partial account of Wm. Duff, Executor of the last will of John Duff, dec'd.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of P. L. Grim, acting Administrator of Benj. Small, dec'd.

The Guardian account of James Marks, Guardian of James Berry, minor son of Charles Berry, dec'd.

The Guardian account of James Brown, Esq., Guardian of Mary J. Wise, (formerly Mary J. Marks, minor daughter of James Marks, dec'd.

A. P. MOORE,
Register.

Beaver, Oct. 8, '62.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the account of R. P. Roberts, Esq., Assignee of Thomas McKinley, for the benefit of creditors, has been examined and filed in my office, and the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, on the second Monday of November next, and confirmed absolutely, unless cause then be shown to the contrary.

oc8. MICHAEL WEYAND, Prothy.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co.

In the matter of the account of R. P. Roberts, Esq., assignee of Thomas McKinley, for the benefit of creditors.

And now, to wit, Sept 18, 1862, the Court grant a Rule to show cause why the assignee should not be discharged from his trust upon confirmation of his account, and payment of any balance in his hands, and order notice to be given by publication in the Beaver Argus according to Rule.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

Attest: MICHAEL WEYAND,
Prothonotary.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises,

On Wednesday, November 5th,

at 12 o'clock M, the following real estate of John McHenry, dec'd, situate in the township of Independence, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Isaac McCoy, on the east and south by lands of James Alexander, and on the west by land of Alex. Morrow and Frederick Book; containing 64 acres, more or less—about 7 or 8 acres cleared, and a small log dwelling house on the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest thereon from the same time.

☞ For further information inquire of Charles M'Henry, or John M'Henry, Service P. O. Beaver Co., Pa.

By order of the Court,

A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Oct. 4, 1862.

$30.— Employment. $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

Manufacturing Company.

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp,

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Agt.

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detfiot, Michigan.

July 2, 1862.

J. W. CRAFT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 185 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and Groceries, promptly filled at the very lowest prices, when accompanied with cash or an equivalent. sep17:3m.

WANTED—10,000 Bushels of Wheat.
" 5,000 " Rye,
" 5,000 " Barley,
" 5,000 " Oats,

Delivered in Pittsburg, for which I am authorized to pay the highest prices. Address,

J. W. CRAFT,
No. 185, *Liberty Street, Pittsburg.*

sep17 3m.

SCHLOSS—THE L. TIETZ & GERHARD, German, Castile, Turn and Fancy, at

HENRY'S

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to forego the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

ap26.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of Incorporation for a Church in Bridgewater, Beaver county, to be known by the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater."

And now, to wit, June 27, 1862, the application of John Murray, John S. Lehmer, John A. Brown, William Barnes, John C. Chapman, John Fullerton, Lewis Reno, Jesse W. Moore, George Geyer, George Otto, Stephen Smith, Philip Rose, Thos. Campbell, Samuel Eceff, John M'Cue, R. Darragh, John Strock, Jos. Penner, A. Stewart, William Adams, asking that a corporation be established, to be known by the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater," having for its object the worship of Almighty God, according to the faith and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, presented to the Court, whereupon the Court having perused the said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation shall be granted by the Court at the next Court.

By the Court.

A true extract from the Record.

Attest: August M. WEYAND, Prothy.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following proceedings, under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow, children or decedent, to the value of $300, have been confirmed by said Court, and have been reported and filed, viz:—The amount of $300 of personal property elected by the widow to retain, Sarah Scott, widow of William Scott, late of Chippewa Twp. decd. Andrew Wise, Esq., Executor.

Amount of $300 personal property retained by Martha Volton, widow of Cook Volton, dec'd. Andrew R. Miller, Esq., Administrator.

Amount of $299 94 of personal property retained by Mrs. Margaret Smith, widow of Capt. Samuel Smith, late of Smith's Ferry, dec'd. John Slentz, Esq., Administrator.

Amount of $295 61 of personal property retained by Elizabeth Ansley, widow of John Ansley, late of South Beaver Twp. dec'd.—James L. Ansley, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested in the above, to appear at September Term of said Court, next, and not later than Wednesday the third day of the term being the third day of the month, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

W. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Beaver, Pa., Aug. 11th 1862.

THE

SATURDAY MORNING POST.

The best Family Newspaper in

WESTERN PENN'A.

And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical information, Agricultural News, &c.:

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The Latest Telegraphic News.

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Editor and Proprietor,

Corner Fifth and Wood sts., Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Send your money by mail at my risk.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATIONMEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL.D.

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents; paper, covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,

138 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.

mar26.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may62

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap22—6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of OCTAVIA ALLISON, late of Greene tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES ALLISON, Greene, tp.,

aug6 Executor.

Sterling House,

No. 107 Second Street

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate. [ap30

J. B. CUNNINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Geo. Wilson's Office,

NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,

BEAVER, PA. [ap30.62

OIL CANS, best in use, at HENRY'S.

SOAPS—Rosin, Proctor & Gamble's, German Castile, Palm and Fancy, at HENRY'S.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

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Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00

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An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,

Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.

New York.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR remaining in the Post Office at New Brighton, Pa., June 30th, 1862.

Anderson A	M'Millin Robt
Albright Miss Rachel	M'Creery Miss G
Bryant John S	Mercer Mrs Elizabeth
Buchington David	M'Creery Mrs. Nancy
Brinton Wm P	Oatman H J
Baker Mrs Ann	Price Allison
Brewer Robert 3	Price Miss Margaret
Callaghan Paul	Pence Wm
Caughey Mrs N 2	Parthemer Miss H
Ebert Mr	White Mrs Ransom
Frankston Wm	Stenson Miss Margt
Garner Mrs Eleanor	Smith Wm H
Kettlewood John	Simmons Wm
Kohle John	Rafferty Miss Ann
Lafferty Sarah	Rinney John

J. C. BOYLE P. M.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Wholesale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M'Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city. ROBT. S. DAVIS,

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All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks.....$28 00

Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

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☞ The next term commences Aug. 26, '62.

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MILLER & RICKETSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Brandies, Wines and Segars,

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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug6

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER;

☞ For particulars address the Principal,

S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No. 237 South 2d street

Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments aug 28.

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WILSON, M'ELROY & CO., 54 Wood St., PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address

DR. W. N. HAMBLETON,

Pittsburg, Pa.

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monaies, Pass Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., at HENRY'S.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER-FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux; many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., August 15th, 1862.

Agent Mary J	Mines Rozetta
Belknap Asa	Nelson Rebecka J
Campton Matilda	Neggle Lafayette
Cotter Mrs John	Penn Packer George.
Caler Michael	Phillis Mrs Mary
Dirr John	Powell Magaret
Dickey Diannah	Rhodes Lucinda
Dunn Chas	Stewart Mrs E
Davis Nancy	Scott Bell
Friedman E. B.	Selmer Henrietta
Grosecost Jasper	Waggenseller F. B.
Harwell Mrs Minnie	Way Ella
Keyler John	Wilde Nettie
Kelin Margaret	Wilson Mary E
Kelley Turetta	Young Adaline

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Skirt of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES.* Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

IRON & STEEL, all varieties.

NAILS by the pound or keg.

WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.

LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes.

QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

JAS. C. GRIERSON

WHOLESALE

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Also Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED AND PROPUCE GENERALLY,

No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.,

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☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

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ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

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Boarders received into the family of the Principal.

Expenses—Board, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, per term of 14 weeks.....$40 00

Tuition alone, per term, $4 00, $6 00 & $7 00 according to branches studied.

☞ For further particulars address the Principal. aug6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of HENRY CAMPBELL, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON,

June 25 1862 Administrator.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the

COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere duobs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857.

Apr9 C. A. GRIF. IN,

Photographic Artist

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of WM. SEAWRIGHT, late of Greene township, Beaver county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. HOOD,

May 21, 1862. Administrator.

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Att'y at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

☞ Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862.

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TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.

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CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

RAYNHAM, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 6, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inactive of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,

Attorney-at-Law,

May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

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For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINT

AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy, dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with moroseness and Hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

The use of this medicine will neither create a new disease nor complicate an existing one, but, in most cases, will prepare the system for the more vigorous remedies of the physician, should it be necessary to call in his aid.

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ARE INVALUABLE.

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WORMS!

Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil. This alarming mortality loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and for greater care in the selection of the remedy. The sweeping opposition of many physicians to advertised worm medicines is, in a measure, justified by the injurious qualities of some of the vermifuges, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so-called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even if some of the latter are as harmless as they are inefficient*, THE DELAY IVILL MAY COST LIFE. No thoughtful, sensible mother, will thus trifle with the life of her child.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE THE BEST IN USE.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

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MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used. I will state a case where I gave one vial. My brother's child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton.* In 6 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upward of six hundred worms were passed.* The child, that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNOLD, M. D.

Galt's Store, Ohio, April 1, 1856.

All that is required to give it reputation in my family, is a fair trial.

R. H. WILSON, M. D.

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MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Having used it in my practice for the last four or five years, I think it decidedly the best preparation of the kind. I have therefore used the preparation of the several other manufacturers. Yours, respectfully

D. COUCH, M. D.

We might enumerate hundreds of other cases, were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public for *more than a quarter of a century*, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety, as well as the certainty of its effect.*

Notice.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The best at any price is the cheapest, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and take no other.

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From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.

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From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

MR. R. E. SELLERS—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtue of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks. The eldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed fifty-six worms, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well, and are now in good health. S. WAKEFIELD.

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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

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FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

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Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER, and TOOTHACHE DROPS cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY,